Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1825.

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AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding one. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued and charged accordingly. All other orders, and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

has received, and is now opening, at his store in Old Street, opposite Mrs. Perry's

A SUPPLY OF GOODS,

consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:

Super, Black, Olive and Drab Cloths and Cassimeres,

do do

Lemmon Satinetts,

Bombazette, Merscilles and Silk Vestings,

of every quality and various patterns.

Super Plaids, Green Baize and fine Flannels,

Super Black Rattinett, together with a general assortment of Trimmings.

He still continues to carry on

THE TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the same place, where those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable manner.

Oct. 25—41-6t

G. NELSON

has received, in addition to his former Stock,

Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots
do do do Shoetees
do do Kipskin do
Boys' do do
Gentlemen's fine Calf Shoes
do do Kipskin do
do do lined and bound Shoes
Boys' do do do
Gentlemen's thick Brogans
do do Shoes
Boys' do do
Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
do do Lace do do
do do heeled Pumps
do do spring heeled Pumps
Children's Morocco Boots
Women's Leather welted Shoes
do do Pumps
Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,

200 WOOL HATS,
Boxes Shaving Soap,
Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

Oct. 15, 1825—41-tf

Trust Sale.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 9th day of December next, by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the subscriber for purposes therein mentioned, the following property, to wit: One Negro Man by name *ISAAC*, one Negro Boy by name of *SOLOMON*, one Negro woman by name of *HANNAH*, and her child *JAMES*, conveyed by James Townes.

WM. CRAWFORD, Trustee.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 9th, 1825.—41-2t.

Take care in time!

All persons are hereby forewarn all persons from crediting in future any person, on my account, a woman calling herself *CHARLOTTE*, or *GENETTE JONES*, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting in my name or form whatever.

G. K. JONES.

Nov. 10, 1825—41-3t

The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer will please insert the above three insertions, and forward his account to the Intelligencer office.

To the Public.

Having seen an advertisement of my husband, *JOHN JONES*, in the Cheraw Intelligencer, I feel myself to state, that I have been no way accessary to him since he left me, in June, 1824, in Columbia, S. C. in a land of strangers, without the means of defraying my expenses to my home, or leaving me to pay his house rent. He has not contributed the smallest sum to my support for the last four years since he thus shamefully deserted me, bed and board."

The above husband need be under no apprehension of my running him in debt in a place where he is so well known as he is in this. Until his debts are paid, (and when that will be, he only knows) I could not, if I would, procure goods on his account.

JANETTA JONES.

Nov. 15—41-3t

The Editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer is requested to publish the above 3 times, and forward his account for collection.

Notice.

All persons are forewarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon for which notes I gave him November, 1821, at sight. One was due January 1822, for 25 dollars, another January 1824, all amounting to 75 dollars, which notes I am determined neither have received nor expect to ever pay them.

Nov. 5, 1825—41-tf JOHN McKINNON.

$100 THE MURDERER!

Dollars Reward.

The subscribers pledge their sacred honour to any gentleman or to any person or persons that will at any time in the course of six months from the date hereof, apprehend and either secure us, or to any Sheriff in the State of North Carolina, the living body of a certain *JOHN ELLIS*, late of Duplin county, who now stands by a verdict of an Inquest convened in the county of Duplin county, of the wilful murder of Bryan Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Ellis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and 40 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, a very large black beard, black hair inclined to curl, and lazy spoken, a grave and low countenance and designing sly look, some scars on his face near the border of the hair, spreads very wide when he laughs, the upper lip somewhat defective.

BRYAN KORNEGAY,
HENRY KORNEGAY.

Nov. 9, 1825—40 tf

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2—39-4t.

N. B. Considerable preparations are making for gentlemen attending the next Superior Court.

The above Hotel is the regular Stage House for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from Fayetteville.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Three or four Young Men,

WHO can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with constant employment, at liberal wages, on application to

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1—39-tf

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord

1826,

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers' prices, by

CHARLES STUART.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19—37-tf

United States Fire Insurance Office,

Of the City of New York.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance on Buildings, Merchandize or Furniture, against loss by Fire, will be received by

J. BIRDSALL, Agent.

Fayetteville, Oct. 18—37-9t

A great Bargain offered.

As the Subscriber is about removing to Wadesborough, he is induced to offer for sale that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

Whereon he lives, containing 1200 acres, situated on each side of Big Brown creek, and within 30 miles of Cheraw and 12 of Wadesborough. Upwards of 250 acres of it is first rate bottom land, and the soil of all is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats. Nearly 200 acres are cleared, and a considerable part of it fresh; all under a good Fence. The improvements are, good Log Houses, with shingled roofs and stone chimneys Apple and Peach Orchards, with several excellent Springs of pure and wholesome water. As I am determined to sell, if possible, a great bargain will be given, and, to an approved purchaser, long indulgence for a part or all of the purchase money, if the interest is paid; or I will exchange it for lands in the state of Tennessee.

Any gentleman wishing a good cotton farm, a healthy situation of good land, would do well to apply early, before it is rented out for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH TANNER.

Anson county, N. C. Nov. 9—40-eo3m

A Hint to Mothers.—All young animals naturally delight to be in the open air, and in perpetual motion, but we signify our disapprobation of this intention of Nature by confining our infants mostly in houses, and swathing them when born as tightly as possible. This natural instinct appears very strong when we see a child released from its confinement, in a short interval betwixt pulling off its day clothes, and swathing it again before it is put to sleep. The evident tokens of delight which the little creature shows in recovering the free use of its limbs, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be again remitted to its bondage, one should think would strike conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of this practice into the most stupid of mankind.

Dr. Gregory.

Valuable

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

For Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to us by JOHN A. CAMERON, dated the 28th February, 1825, and registered in Cumberland County, we shall proceed to sell the following Real and Personal Property, at Public Auction, namely:

On Monday the 28th November

next, on the premises, the Plantation belonging to John A. Cameron, on Cape Fear River, 7 miles above Fayetteville, containing 1200 acres of excellent Land. It has upon it the usual and necessary out Buildings. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and the other usual crops of the country. It lies adjoining the lands of the heirs of G. Elliott, called Tweedside, and the lands of John Whaley, J. Jones, and others. Also, all the crop of Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and about 25,000 lbs. of Cotton in the seed. Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and other Farming Utensils. River Flat, &c; Horses, Mules, Hogs, and Cattle. Among the horses is a very valuable 3 year old Stud Colt, by Sir Archie. Persons wishing to view the Lands before the day of sale, are requested to call upon Mr. John Whaley, the Manager, on the plantation.

On Tuesday the 29th November,

we shall proceed to sell, in the town of Fayetteville, all the Real and Personal Estate of the said John A. Cameron, conveyed to us in said deed, consisting of a large and valuable Tenement on the east corner of Market Square, now occupied by Mrs. Shackleford and others, as Stores and Dwellings.

An excellent Brick House and Store, on Person street, at present occupied by Mr. Locke.

A House and Lot on Ramsey street.

A half acre lot of Ground in Campbellton, adjoining the square of said Town.

One tract of excellent Meadow Land, containing 56 acres, with Barn and other out houses, adjoining town, and well enclosed, all in a high state of cultivation, with an excellent Spring, convenient to a handsome situation for building on, commanding a fine view of town, within ten minutes walk of the court house.

Also, a Lot on Hillsborough street, containing 5 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House and out houses, with a Tan Yard, and the necessary buildings for carrying on the Tanning Business extensively, in excellent condition, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Cameron; With all the stock of Hides, Leather, Bark, Currier's Tools and Shop Furniture, attached to or used in the Tan Yard. Any person wishing to carry on the business will seldom meet with such an opportunity, as it is the only one now in operation in the town, and a constant supply of Hides, Bark, &c. can be obtained, and a ready sale for the Leather when finished.

One Tract of Wood Land, about two miles from town, on Murchison's Road, adjoining the lands of Salmon M'Kay and others, containing 72 acres.

One other Tract of Wood Land, containing 300 acres, about 4 miles from town, on Buckhead, adjoining the lands of D. McLeran, D. McRae, and others.

One moiety of a tract, supposed to contain 2500 acres, lying on Burnt Swamp, Robeson county.

Two-thirds of one other Tract, of 800 acres, on Harrison's creek and its waters, lying in the counties of Cumberland and Bladen, formerly occupied by Major Dudly.

Also, all the interest which John A. Cameron, as tenant for life, has in the undivided Real Estate of Robert Adam, deceased, and R. Halliday, deceased, and in the House and Lot on Gillespie street, the residence of said John A. Cameron. Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Library of Books, Pictures and Prints, 2 Carriages and Horses, &c.; 2 Pews in the Episcopal Church, Nos. and ; one moiety of Pew No. in the Presbyterian Church; Blacksmith's Tools; 52 Shares of Steam boat Stock; 16 Shares of Bridge Stock; 19 Shares Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Thirty Valuable Slaves,

Among them, 2 excellent Tanners and Curriers, 2 Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and other Mechanics, House Servants, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, and some good Plantation Hands.

Also, 3 vacant Lots in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, one in that part of said town called Gillfield, known as No. 10; the other two in Pocahontas.

The sale of the above property will be continued from day to day during the week, until all is disposed of.

And, on Monday the 5th of December next, we shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, by virtue of said Deed from J. A. Cameron, on the premises, that

Valuable Tract of Land,

On which he now resides, containing about 2800 acres, (more or less,) lying on both sides of Deep River, and on Buffalo creek and its branches, in Chatham county, about 40 miles west of Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of J. Fushee, K. McIver, M. McQueen, and others. This is considered to be one of the most valuable tracts of Land in the middle part of North Carolina. The improvements are, a comfortable Dwelling House and necessary out buildings, Barns, Granary, and Cotton Gin, with a Screw Press, &c, Valuable Grist and Saw Mill, with abundance of heavy Timber convenient. The soil is very rich, lying in the bend of Deep river, and there is sufficient cleared land to work from 20 to 30 hands to advantage. It is in a high state of cultivation for cotton, wheat, corn, and the other usual products of the country. It has excellent Springs of water, and could be conveniently divided, if necessary. It is situated on the road leading from Fayetteville to the upper parts of the state, with a Ferry over Deep river, belonging to the lands. It would be an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, all the crop of Corn, Fodder, Oats, and Hay, Seed Cotton, &c. Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and other Farming Utensils. Household and Kitchen Furniture. Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep.

40 very valuable Slaves,

Among which are Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and other Mechanics. The others are House Servants, Field Hands, &c. consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

Any person wishing to view the Land, will apply to Mr. Cameron, on the premises. To persons wishing to purchase such property, so favorable an opportunity seldom offers, as the whole will positively be sold, and the sale continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

Terms of Sale. For all the personal property, sums under $20, cash—20 to $300, 12 months credit—over $300, 1 and 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For the real estate, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a lien on the property, to bear interest from the date, payable annually.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Trustees.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1825—35-ts

Blanks for sale here,

And Printing, generally, executed.

From the Raleigh Register.

Limestone and Marl.—We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that we have received for publication, and to be laid before the Board of Agriculture at the approaching Session of our Legislature, part of the Report of a Tour of Professor Olmsted, on the Geology of the Eastern part of the State, made during the present year.—He commenced his route on the River Neuse at Smithfield, and proceeded by the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal to Beaufort and Cape Lookout. The Professor found the low Country more interesting to the Geologist than he had anticipated. He speaks of numerous Banks of Oysters in the vicinity of Beaufort, stretching several miles in length, and which he is of opinion might be converted into Lime, by a well constructed furnace, with far less expence than by the mode practised at present. He mentions numerous fossil remains of animals, particularly of the Mammoth, found in digging the Clubfoot and Harlow Canal. And in ascending Neuse River, he discovered, a few miles below Newbern, a valuable Bank of Shell Marl, similar Banks of which occur in various parts of the alluvial Country. One is found on Tar River, above Tarborough. Extensive and rich Banks of Shells are also found near the River Trent, in Jones county, on the Plantation of Durant Hatch, Esq.

The value of these deposits of Marine Shells, as a manure, found as they are in various stages of decay, and thus becoming easily incorporated with the soil, is believed to be very great. To prove this, Professor Olmsted refers to the vast importance of similar Banks discovered a few years ago in the State of New-Jersey, by which the value of the lands in Monmouth County alone, have been enhanced *half a million of dollars!* For this Marl is said to be unlike other manure, temporary only in its effects, its virtues continue from ten to twenty years.

Besides this valuable body of Marl, the Professor has discovered a vast source of Silicious Limestone, the first bed of which he found, on his return from Newbern, crossing the road about four miles on this side the town, and from that place to Bass's Ferry, eight miles above Waynesborough, he finds Limestone Rocks in a constant series occupy the bed of Neuse River in parallel ranges, running N. E. and S. W. and corresponding with the Geological formations of other parts of the state. At Mrs. Hargate's on the Trent, six miles west of Newbern, a good view may be had of the first ridge of the Limestone above mentioned, where the rock has been quarried for use. It has been traced a mile up and down the river, and extends to an unknown depth, lying in horizontal masses. The colour of the stone when first quarried, is a bluish green, and its hardness is not much greater than that of ordinary Limestone; but, on exposure to the air, it becomes brown, and hard enough to fire with steel. It is, in fact, a natural mortar, of about three parts lime and one sand, with a little iron. It is fusible at a moderately high heat, and it is believed that it may probably form a water cement, or Hydraulic mortar. The principal use at present made of this material, is to form Millstones.

We mention these particulars for the purpose of attracting public attention to the above important discoveries. When the Report itself shall be published, the information will be much more complete. After reading this Report, we more than ever regret that the Company incorporated some years ago for rendering Neuse River navigable, has never yet been able to effect that object. We hope, however, (all impediments being out of the way) that the valuable discoveries here referred to, will give a fresh impetus to an object in which the Agricultural and Commercial interests of this part of the State are so deeply interested.

Poets.—It is not generally supposed that poets are fit men of business for the practical affairs of the world. The poets of the olden time, however, were much intrusted with bustling employments. Edward III. made Chaucer Comptroller of the Customs for wool, wool-fells, and hides; and in the grant was a proviso "that he should personally execute the office, and keep the accounts with his own hands." He is represented to have discharged the duty with great vigilance, diligence, and integrity. The King was so well satisfied with the poet's habits as a man of business, that he gave him a grant of a pitcher of wine daily in the port of London, to be delivered by the butler of England.

Examiner.

[Two of the best cis-Atlantic Poets, if not the very best, are Cashiers of Banks in N. York and Boston, and thorough men of business. We wish they were in better business—by which we mean such business as would afford them more leisure.]

National Intelligencer.

Quebec, October 27.

A cargo of 3,000 bushels of potatoes was shipped at this port for Boston, in the United States, last week. The price of potatoes in Quebec market was one shilling a bushel, and they probably have been shipped as low as ten pence.

A. B. Fickle, recently convicted of robbing the mail at Blountsville, in Tennessee, has been sentenced to imprisonment for *ten years*, in the jail at Jonesborough.

FROM LATE BRITISH JOURNALS.

The Deputies from Merseilles, in addressing Henry IV. wished to display their erudition, and began their discourse thus:—"Hannibal, when he left Carthage." At these words, the king, interrupting them, said, "Hannibal, when he left Carthage, had his dinner, and I am going to take mine."

The late Duke of Devonshire and his brother, Lord George Cavendish,) once Chancellor of the Exchequer) were alike remarkable for their taciturnity, and would pass whole months together without uttering a word. They were both travelling through Europe in the same carriage, when stopping one evening at an inn in Germany, they were informed, after supper, that they could only be accommodated with a chamber containing three beds, one of which was already occupied. They made no remark, but quietly retired to the apartment. They, however, felt some little curiosity, and, drawing aside the bed curtains, they took a momentary peep at him. They then immediately got into bed, and slept soundly. Next morning, after they had breakfasted and paid their bill, the Duke could not refrain from saying to his brother: "George, did you see the dead body?"—"Yes," was the reply, and they both got into their chaise and proceeded on their journey.—From an Historical and Literary Tour in England and Scotland, by a Foreigner, just published.

An inquest was held at Walpole, on the 21st inst. on view of the body of Rebecca Eason, a child aged five years, who had been diseased from its birth and was unable to walk or articulate, and from its size did not appear to be more than a few weeks old. The mother had been for many years in the habit of taking opium in very large quantities, (nearly a quarter of an ounce in the day,) and it is supposed from that circumstance had entailed a disease on the child which caused its death: it was reduced to a mere skeleton, and had been in that emaciated state nearly from its birth. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God; but from the great quantity of opium taken by the mother during the pregnancy of said child and of her suckling it, she had greatly injured its health." It appeared that the mother of the deceased had five children—that she began to take opium after the birth and weaning of her first child, which was and is remarkably healthy—and that her four younger children have all lingered and died in the same emaciated state as the child which was the subject of this investigation. The mother is under 30 years of age; she was severely censured by the Coroner, for indulging in so pernicious a practice.

Married, on Monday last, at the parish church of Wath, Mr. George Naylor, of that place, of the *gigantic stature of forty-two inches*, to Miss Frances Leak, of the same place, who exceeds her worthy spouse in height, *twenty one inches*. The *young lady* who officiated as *bride's maid* is both deaf and dumb!

Fortunes to an immense amount exchanged owners at the late Doncaster races. Several veterans of the turf among the Nobility have lost the amount of fifty, sixty, and seventy thousand pounds. Gulley, the pugilist, has pocketed twenty-two thousand. This was taking the conceit out of the knowing ones with a vengeance!

London paper.

A grave Speculation.—'What, you are hard at it, John?' said a parish clerk to a sexton.—'Yes, Sir, must be doing a little; badish times, Sir, for some time past; only buried one all last week.' 'Indeed! who is that one for you are digging now?' 'I don't know, Sir; I expect two to pop off in the course of a day or two, and I am digging this on speculation; for if they were both to die, and be ordered on one day, it's more than I could manage, and if they shouldn't bury here, it is only filling it again, you know, Sir.'

Diplomacy towards Spain.—Our manner of treating Spain has been in the most unfortunate extremes. At one time, dogmatical and haughty; at another, disgustingly over-courteous. We all recollect how Mr. Forsyth addressed the Spanish King; with what intolerable hauteur and contempt for the royal office itself. These instructions are said to have been given by the Secretary of State himself. Whether the President or Secretary of State has instructed Mr. Everett to address his majesty in the style *he* has employed, it is calculated to disgust every American who has the slightest regard for the principles or the feelings of his countrymen. The "sentiments of respect and good will," which he is instructed to express towards the King's "august person, and the royal family" are hollow and deceptive. The American nation does not entertain them—they would scorn to deliver a sentiment so utterly at war with all their generous feelings. It is miserable adulation—not one impress of truth about it. His "profound respect," his "unbounded devotedness"—whence the necessity of all this extravagance? The strictest etiquette would require nothing more, than that our minister should be courteous and civil in his manners—and should express the sincere desire of the U. States to cultivate peace and friendship with Spain.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

GEORGIA.

We have before us the Message of Gov. Troup on the opening of the present session of the Legislature of that State. It occupies nine or ten columns of the Georgia papers, and is almost wholly devoted to the discussion of the differences between the Federal and State Governments.

We cannot, and would not, publish the message entire, but our readers would not forgive us if we passed it by without giving a specimen. We shall therefore copy some of the most interesting parts; premising that the whole message is very much in the style and spirit of Governor T's former communications.

After some severe strictures on the conduct and characters of the U. S. officers and Agents, and asserting that the right to the Indian lands within the State is indisputably in Georgia, he says, relative to the survey:

"The President having ultimately resolved to refer the Treaty to Congress for reconsideration, because of alleged intrigue and treachery practised to obtain it, the resolution adopted by the Executive to prosecute the survey under the act of the Legislature of the 9th day of June last, was changed, and the change immediately communicated to the President.

"It would be uncandid, fellow-citizens, to disguise, that, but for the proposed reference to Congress, the survey would have been commenced and prosecuted. So long as the controversy was confined to the Executive of the Union, and the Executive of Georgia, there could be no hesitation as to the measures which it became the latter to pursue. Between states equally independent it is not required of the weaker to yield to the stronger, because this would be settling controversies by the rule of force, not by the rule of right; and between sovereigns the weaker is equally qualified as the stronger to pass upon its rights. The immediate survey of the country, required certainly by the interest and convenience of Georgia, was not of that vital importance which would justify offensive measures to execute it. But the abandonment of a right, not considered doubtful by the only power competent to pronounce upon it, was another and very different matter. The concession of a right without an equivalent by a weaker to a stronger power is never made without exposing the former to injurious imputation, and will always be followed by concession after concession, to unjust demands until nothing remains to be demanded on the one side, or conceded on the other. When therefore the President of the United States commanded the Governor of Georgia to forbear the survey, and when that command was followed by a distinct annunciation of the penalty which awaited the disobedience to it, the Executive of Georgia would not merely have surrendered a right already declared to be so, by the supreme power of the State, but would have made a dishonorable surrender to a stronger power, with the sword suspended over his head. Whilst, therefore, the Governor would in this respect have treated the mandate of the President as unlawful, he did not hesitate as soon as the contemplated reference of the treaty to Congress for alleged intrigue and treachery was officially known to him, to postpone the survey until the meeting of the legislature; not because that reference was lawful, but that its legality or illegality was not so appropriately a question for his decision as for that of the legislature. So that whilst the Government of Georgia denied the power of the Executive authority of the United States to pronounce upon her rights, it might not refuse to the assembled States of the Union the opportunity of investigating certain claims, or discussing certain questions in controversy connected with the Treaty, or with her own character and conduct in relation to it. So far as that character and conduct were in any manner involved in the negociation or conclusion of the Treaty, or in the events which preceded and followed, their purity, uprightness and justice might freely be canvassed before the whole world. Thus much was conceded for our own sake, until the meeting of the legislature—the rights of the State were saved by protestation, and the legislature is yet free to act upon the subject as if no measure had been taken by the Executive in relation to that reference. The legality of the survey was asserted, the power to invalidate the Treaty denied, and the absolute title of Georgia to the soil and jurisdiction vindicated.

* * * * * * *

Having submitted in detail a narrative of the events to which our relations with the United States have given rise, and exposed the motives and principles which have governed the conduct of the Executive throughout, it is left to your wisdom to decide upon the measures necessary and proper to sustain the honor and defend the rights and independence of the State. It is confidently believed that neither the Constitution, the public law, or the usuage of nations will justify an abrogation of the Treaty, and it is recommended to you therefore in any and every event to consider as heretofore the Indian claims to the territory as effectually extinguished by it, and that whether the survey be suspended or not, to order the occupation of it on the day stipulated in that instrument, in the same manner as you would have done if its validity had not been questioned."

Of his rupture with Gen. Gaines the Governor says:

"As no further intercourse could be held with him without compromiting the dignity of the state, it was in the first instance forbidden, and when afterwards he had proceeded to the greatest extremity, his recall, arrest, trial, and punishment, were demanded of his Government. The Executive of the State would have been warranted by the public law and practice of nations in a case so flagrant to have ordered him to leave the territory of Georgia, and to have enforced that order. It was unwilling to resort to a measure of harshness or severity, however justifiable. The United States Government itself is not less tenacious of its own dignity than others. It has at least on one occasion interdicted intercourse with a foreign minister of first grade, representing a European power of first rank, for merely contradicting it abruptly, and the equally merited treatment of another minister, representing a first rate power, for appeals to the people from their Government, is well known to you. More recently the gallant Porter has been punished by his Government for insulting the petty authorities of Foxardo, and for making an appeal from that government through the public prints, much less exceptionable than that made by this officer in the publication of his letter of the 10th of July. Whether the constituted authorities of Georgia are of more or less importance than those of Foxardo in the view of the General Government will be seen in the answer of the President. The answer of the President to the demand of the Governor of Georgia for his recall and arrest is as little creditable to the functionary from which it comes, as satisfactory to the one to whom it is addressed.

The President is bound by every constitutional obligation to execute the laws. One of these laws declares that "any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the chief magistrate or legislature of any of the states, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered." The President acknowledges this officer to have used contemptuous and disrespectful words, for which his conduct is simply disapproved, and he is informed that if the Governor of this State had not previously used toward him offensive language, the demand would have been complied with. So that, according to this construction of the President, his military officers may conduct themselves as they please within the jurisdiction of the respective states—no matter how exceptionable, and the least apprehension of censure by the chief magistrate of a State, is their sufficient warrant to retort in abusive and insulting language, and to gratify their resentments, even at the expense of the independence of the elective franchise, a construction which makes the law a nullity, because it privileges the military officer to do that which but for the law he might legally have done—insult the chief magistrate of a State as he would insult a private citizen for any real or imaginary grievance—a privilege which the law was intended to prohibit to him. But the fact assumed by the President as true is not true—Nothing offensive was written to this officer before he had three several times offended the dignity of this Government: viz. by his approbation of the offensive terms of the letter of the other Special Agent, by his disrespectful treatment of the commissioners, and by his procurement and publication of the false statement of Marshall and Edwards. This exposition of the law by the Executive of the United States will satisfy you of the expediency of depending on your own measures for defence against the repetition of such outrages.

The Governor of Georgia denies the right of the President to excuse or justify his officer in the violation of a law of the United States which he is bound to execute, because of any act or supposed act of the Governor which is in violation of no law. The President, by such excuse or justification, takes the place of the Agent, and when, in one of his authorized communications, he says, "there is no part of his duty which the President more anxiously pursues than that of maintaining the most scrupulous decorum in his official intercourse with the state authorities, a line of conduct from which no circumstances, however aggravated, have or will tempt him to depart," he only means that what he does not choose to do by himself he will do by his Agent.

The published addresses of the different Agents are submitted with the rest, only to shew the unity of feeling, sentiment, and action, which has signalized the deportment of the United States officers of every grade in their intercourse with the Government of Georgia. It can be submitted to no longer—the sovereignty, independence and dignity of the State must be maintained, and to support them you must depend on your own means. I advise you, therefore, to have recourse to those means; no matter whom you place in authority, all strangers must be compelled to respect, in their exterior demeanor at least, those authorities. The sacredness of the elective franchise can be protected by regarding every private person not a citizen of Georgia who interferes with that freedom as an alien and stranger, violating a right of sovereignty, and exposing himself to punishment. If an officer of the U. States, not being a citizen of Georgia, he renders himself the more obnoxious from the double capacity in which he offends that sovereignty; and if an officer representing his Government in a diplomatic character before this Government, he can be made amenable under the sanction of your own laws, and the laws and usages of nations, for offences committed against either, and to this end you have only to define the character of the offence and to prescribe the punishment."

The Governor then goes on to enumerate all the minor causes of complaint against the General Government, such as the delay to settle the Georgia militia claims, &c.; and concludes with assurances of patriotism, purity of intention, &c.

FOREIGN.

The Greeks.—By the Cherub, at Boston, the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser received the Oriental Spectator to the 29th of August, and a letter from a respectable source of Sept. 1. There seems to have been no substantial ground for the report of the fall of Missolonghi. The Spectator, which had often predicted the event, is silent upon the subject, and the letter above mentioned speaks thus:—

"The Greek cause has again brightened up. Candia has been very nearly all recovered from the Egyptians, and it was expected the Turks would be obliged to shut themselves up in the fortress of Retimo, as the Greeks had taken Mount Ida, and most of the strong holds. An expedition had also sailed to destroy the fleet in Alexandria, which report says has succeeded. Missolonghi has been relieved, and the Turks driven back with great loss; and in the Morea, the Greeks have taken new courage, owing to the successes in different parts, and have begun skirmishes with Ibrahim Pacha."

A late account received at Trieste, and published there as late as the 21st of September, contains the following intelligence:

The Greeks have taken several European vessels, laden with warlike stores, from the Turks. The Turkish ships which are in the Gulf of Lepanto, dare not stir out, fearing to be attacked by the Greek privateers.—Missolonghi is entirely free on the side of the sea, but the blockade on the land side is not yet raised. Several combats have taken place, which terminated in favor of the cross. Numerous corps of Guerillas threaten the rear of the army of Redschid Pacha. The Captain Pacha is gone to the Archipelago, where he has been followed by Miaulis and Sachturez.

An article from Constantinople of the 25th of August, speculates on the arrival of the American Squadron at Smyrna. It says an Agent was landed there commissioned to demand the free navigation of the Mediterranean for American ships.

The Brandywine.—There are various accounts from this vessel, which report her leakage to have been of more or less importance. The following extracts of letters are the most authentic:

Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE,
COWES, *Isle of White, Oct.* 8, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, after having landed General Lafayette and suite, at Havre, on the 5th inst. this ship immediately proceeded to the westward, on her way to Gibraltar, and had advanced, although the weather was thick and bad, with adverse winds, as far as Start Point, off which she encountered a very heavy blow from S. W. which continued with great violence for twenty hours, when it gradually hauled to the westward, became a settled and violent storm, and compelled me, very reluctantly, to make a harbor; but, as it was a measure, and in all reasonable probability the only one which could have insured the safety of the ship, I trust you will approve of the course I adopted. I held no council of war upon the subject, because it was not necessary; after passing a dreadful night, and seeing some of the strongest canvass deserting the yards, I ran in for Portland, and with much difficulty procured a Pilot and ran down to this port, and anchored last evening. The gale still continues with unabated violence, and vessels are driving in before it hourly for shelter.

All the repairs, excepting a little caulking, which the ship requires, will be done within ourselves; and in time to permit taking advantage of the first change of wind and weather. The ship behaved remarkably well. The crew are in good health and spirits.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obt. servt.

FRAN. H. GREGORY.

HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Brandywine, to his friend in Washington, dated

"COWES, 9th Oct. 1825.

"We landed the General on the 5th inst. in fine health and spirits; his meeting with his family on board of our ship was one of the most interesting and affecting scenes I ever witnessed. The day after we left Havre, there came on one of the severest gales of wind that has been experienced here for a long time. Mr. G. made every effort to get out of the channel, but in vain; and it was not until the ship was in danger of losing her mast, and consequently going on shore, that he was induced to bear up for this place, where we shall remain a few days to caulk our *bends*, which have become very open; after which, we shall embrace the first wind to sail for our destination."

An extract of a Letter from an officer of the Brandywine, published in the Baltimore Patriot, gives the following interesting particulars of the meeting of General LAFAYETE with his family, and his separation from the vessel which had the honor to bear him from our shores:

"We sent a boat on shore to inform the American Consul of our arrival, and for him to send a steam-boat to land the General. A boat was sent off from shore to let us know the steam boat would be alongside by 9 o'clock with all the general's family.—We immediately commenced getting ship in order for their reception—they came off at the time appointed, and were hoisted in by a chair suspended from the main yard arm of the ship. The General stood in the gang-way with both arms opened ready to receive them, and his son in the cabin to receive them there—such joyful embracing I never saw. A salute was fired of 27 guns. They all left the ship in two hours. Midshipman Porter had the honor of setting the ladies on board the steam boat, and I the General and Com. Morris, who is to accompany him to Paris. After they had all left the ship another salute was fired of 17 guns, and the men cheered the General: we then made all sail for *Gibraltar*. The end of the first 24 hours came on to blow a very heavy gale; and being near to a lee shore we were obliged to get a pilot and put into Cowes, which is one of the handsomest places I ever saw. The town is small and the houses elegant. I have not been on shore yet, but intend going to-morrow. We have had a great many English ladies on board, some of the nobility, but I do not think them to be compared, in point of beauty, to the American ladies.

The Texel, which arrived at New York, on Thursday evening, in 24 days from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 16th ult. brings intelligence that the North Carolina, Constitution, and Erie, arrived there on the 10th from Algiers. Sickness prevailed amongst the crews, and some deaths had occurred, in consequence of which the ships were quarantined. The Ontario remained up the Mediterranean. Com. Macdonough, being in a bad state of health, was to sail in two days for Boston, in the Minerva.

Extract from letters received from officers of the Ontario and Erie, dated at Smyrna, 29th Oct. and 1st Sept. 1825.

"In the night of the 26th August a fire broke out in this Asiatic city. Upon observing that the inhabitants made no exertions to quell the spreading flames, Commodore Rodgers, at the head of about 200 of our seamen, and with the engines of the squadron, landed, and in less than two hours, extinguished the fire.

Reports from the Morea are contradictory as to the success of the Greeks and Turks. It is, however, a fact, that the Greeks have Missolonghi in their possession, and also that the Greeks have now the possession of the isle of Candia.

The Turks in this city behead the Greeks upon trivial pretexts—sometimes as many as six in one day; placing the head between the legs of the victim, and leaving the body thus exposed for days! I saw, on the 28th August, two bodies thus shockingly exposed.

Mr. Washington, formerly a lieutenant in our army, is here, from the Morea. He is not the worse for the Greek service.

There is a New Yorker in Greece who commands 800 Greeks. I hear that his corps is in excellent order, and that he has distinguished himself.

Our commerce is exposed in the Archipelago—the trade is becoming valuable—a naval force seems absolutely necessary among these islands, for force only will prevent depredations. Several piracies have already been committed, even on our flag—on that of other nations piracy is common. The English and American flags are most respected.

The visit of the squadron will have a beneficial effect; they now see that we have something besides merchant vessels, and that we are able, as well as willing, to chastise aggression. We have been visited by public characters, and by crowds who look with admiration at the North Carolina. Such a ship was never before seen in these seas."—*Nat. Adv.*

New York.—By the following paragraph from the Commercial Advertiser, an old-fashioned federal paper, it appears that the regularly nominated Republican Ticket has, contrary, we believe, to the anticipations even of its friends, succeeded throughout the State:

"*Bring us no more reports.*"—By all the accounts that we have received, it appears that the state has thrown another somerset, and the people have left themselves in the minority! In other, but perhaps not more intelligible words, while the real republican republicans, have been feasting from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, the other sort of republicans, have been working like beavers before a storm—and here we are!

The Mysterious Papers!—The following toast was given at the Grand Canal Celebration by Mr. A. Hamilton: "*The Farewell Address.* Inestimable to the world, as the valedictory of the Great Author of American Liberty and Independence." Mr. H. would scarcely have given such a toast, if he had supposed that the valedictory was from the pen of his own father. So far for his impressions. The Boston D. Advertiser says, that Gen. Washington sent a copy of the Valedictory to Mr. Jay, in order to consult him; that he might have done the same to Gen. Hamilton, and that the latter might have asked to take a copy of it for himself; particularly as Gen. W. doubted at one time whether it should be published during his life-time. Mr. Noah yields to the force of Mr. Hall's statement, and therefore concludes that "the documents withheld by Mr. King must *relate to something else.*" An anonymous correspondent in the Advocate strikes a new chord:

"It has been surmised that they relate to the congress held at Philadelphia in 1786.

"Was Rufus King a leading member of that congress, or was he not? Will Rufus King himself, or by proxy, deny, that at that meeting, and with his approbation, Baron Steuben was authorised to treat with PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, to induce him to undertake the government of this country? Did the Baron propose to the Prince to accept the government of the United States? What was Prince Henry's answer to the proposition?"

For ourselves we can scarcely think that he has guessed the riddle: what is it? Do the papers relate to the Pr[illegible] al Convention? &c. We would [illegible] as our own solution.—*Rich. [illegible]*

Great Fre in Boston.—Our [illegible] be devoted to conflagration. [illegible] duty to record the occurrence [illegible] tensive fire, which has [illegible] amount of property, and consu[illegible] of elegant, commodious and [illegible] ces into a pile of smoking ru[illegible]

About half an hour before [illegible] Wednesday morning, a fire [illegible] in the store of Mr. W. Brown, [illegible] side of Court-street. The alarm [illegible] ly given; but before efficient [illegible] obtained, the flames had made [illegible] as to set at defiance all exert[illegible] them to the building where they [illegible] The wind was brisk at north-[illegible] ed the blazing combustibles to [illegible] ble distance, in the direction of [illegible] Congress streets; and at one [illegible] fears were entertained for the [illegible] of Joy's Building, (Cornhill Sq[illegible] Old State house, both of which [illegible] the cornices. Had the exert[illegible] these buildings been fruitless, [illegible] tion could not have been arre[illegible] sweeping a passage through to [illegible] In about two hours and a half, [illegible] fire was subdued, after having [illegible] row of brick buildings on the [illegible] the street, from the Old Court [illegible] building on the corner of Co[illegible] house back of Cornhill square [illegible] ed by P. Gavety, and a number [illegible] buildings in the rear of those [illegible]

Among the sufferers, the loss [illegible] Lilly is probably the most se[illegible] derstand that no part of their [illegible] sured, and that the whole is [illegible] was extensive and valuable, [illegible] assortment of the best European [illegible] can books. We have heard [illegible] ently estimated from 50 to 8[illegible]

[A later account states the [illegible] Wells & Lilly to have been [illegible] books of accounts having been [illegible]

Many valuable law libraries [illegible] consumed; that of Mr. Otis, [illegible] 3000 dollars; of George Sullivan [illegible] office of Mr. Winthrop, whose [illegible] and papers is said to be $3500. [illegible] District attorney, has lost [illegible] was in his office, books, [illegible] &c. worth 5 or $6000. Mr. [illegible] so a great sufferer.—Mr. Hast[illegible] loss to consist chiefly of [illegible] was in the upper story of the [illegible] worth 2 or 3000 dollars.

In another account it is [illegible] Hon. Peter C. Brooks (the [illegible] er) has sustained a loss of [illegible] to one hundred thousand dollars.

Failure of Newspapers.—We [illegible] much to state, that "*The* [illegible] well executed and ably conduc[illegible] Newspaper, published at [illegible] Georgia, has been *suspended* for [illegible] ite period. "The Missionary [illegible] published for more than six [illegible] enjoyed a subscription list [illegible] than a majority of the inten[illegible] sides a good share of advertis[illegible] other job-work: yet the Editor [illegible] years probation, is constrained [illegible] declaration—"The plain, blun[illegible] truth is this: *the expenditures* [illegible] *ment have ever been greater than* [illegible] The cause in which we have [illegible] been that of religion, of morality [illegible] tue. A dozen *political* papers [illegible] this State, and afford ample [illegible] proprietors; while one professed [illegible] the cause of God, of religion, [illegible] fail. What, then, is the [illegible] ence from this fact? It is that [illegible] jects have over religious, an [illegible] racter of more than twelve to [illegible] is twelve times as much zeal [illegible] the advancement of a political [illegible] the advancement of true religion [illegible]

This failure of "The Missionary [illegible] pecially a source of much sorrow [illegible] gret to the citizens of North [illegible] worthy and promising young [illegible] own state, is making arrange[illegible] publication of a Religious [illegible] Fayetteville, of the same [illegible] professedly of the same character [illegible] suspended in Georgia. The [illegible] joyed the pecuniary advantage [illegible] respectable advertising custom [illegible] the laws of Georgia, is a source [illegible] er income than printers in the [illegible] as there, all sheriffs' sales, [illegible] administrators' notices and [illegible] obliged, by statute, to be [illegible] tain period in some paper: but [illegible] the proposed Religious paper [illegible] will be deprived of this source [illegible] excluding all advertisements. [illegible] hope, though, that, either by [illegible] tronage, or by some judicious [illegible] the Editor of the "North [illegible] graph" will be enabled success[illegible] sue his plan of publishing a [illegible] paper in this state.—*Western* [illegible]

Railway.—A new Railway [illegible] (the longest in England) [illegible] in Durham co. to London, [illegible] the beginning of October. [illegible] the committe, 21 wagons with [illegible] and 12 wagons with coal, [illegible] gether about 90 tons, were [illegible] locomotive engine, built by [illegible] son, and the immense train [illegible] rate of about eight miles an [illegible] were nearly 600 passengers.

The office of Jailor in one [illegible] counties of New York is filled [illegible] *Dunning.* Besides the [illegible] humbling a General to be a [illegible] ver prisoners, we think he [illegible] is any virtue in a *name*) he [illegible] employed in the capacity [illegible] which it would be his duty [illegible] *Dunning.*—*Norfolk Herald.*

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

Y MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1825.

THE MARKET.

obliged to omit the Prices Current. ing are the only variations: Cot- 2¼. N. E. Rum, 45. Shot 2½ a Sugar, 22 a 23. Tallow 8½ a 9.

islature.—We received no Raleigh esterday, and are indebted to a aleigh for the following particulars:

gh, Tuesday morning, Nov. 22.

the Capitol Square presented a busy se, admiration, and delight, were all ected in the faces of our sage Legislators, m, for the first time, had an opportunity ie most beautiful specimen of Architec- at master-piece of Statuary, alike the or- r Metropolis and the pride of our State. rosity was the predominant feeling; and, d then the appearance of the face of an , deeply marked with anxiety, there to mar the scene of general satisfaction ss. It is much to be hoped that this ntinue, though it is sagely doubted by knowing-ones who profess to dive into take a peep under the veil of State po- , however, will decide it, and you may that I will, in any event, give you a faith- f the times.

ss were yesterday organized; the oaths stered by Chief Justice Taylor. In the llett Yancey was elected Speaker, with- ion; Gen. B. H. Covington Clerk, and Assistant. In the House there was op- the chair. After two ballotings, John elected Speaker; Pleasant Henderson Charles Manly Assistant.

ittee, consisting of Gen. Iredell & Messrs. McDowell, was appointed on behalf of the t in conjunction with a committee to be the Senate, to wait on the Governor, and of the organization of the two Houses, readiness to receive his communication. ittee on the part of the Senate will be ap- morning, and will probably perform their noon. As soon as the Message is re- all be forwarded to you.

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tation from the anti-Treaty Party s, consisting of a number of distin- Chiefs, and accompanied by Colonel Agent, passed through this town in ree Stages from Georgia, on their Washington. And the Charleston tates that a number of Chiefs of the arty, and among them Chilley Mc- d arrived in that city, where they e passage, by water, also for Wash- ty.

ve no doubt that these movements e instance of President Adams, ably intends, after having brought ite parties together, to endeavor to the deadly feuds which have dis- e peace and happiness of the Na- eaven prosper his exertions!

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st mail brought us no paper from which is to be regretted, as there ent much interest attached to the gs of the Legislature of that State. from an intelligent friend in Mil- e informs us that the Legislature was Clarkites to the various offices within t, as well legal as other, paying lit- d to worth or abilities, that party majority of 17 in joint ballot.

Members of Congress are journeying ington. We have seen the arrival l announced in the papers of that ci- dition to whom our representative Col. l, and Col. Hayne, Senator from S. , and family, and Col. Hamilton, ntative from the same State, have through town since our last paper. be remembered that the session will ce on the first Monday of December.

Times.—We received the two papers ed at Columbia, S. C. by the last The State Gazette contained 19, out lumns of advertisements, and an apolo- e omission of others. The Teles- ith the aid of a supplement, contained s of 22 columns of advertisements!

Communications.

e Editor of the Carolina Observer.

—In an Editorial Paragraph in your f the 17th instant, after giving some of the proceedings of the Circuit f the U. States at Raleigh, you say, ther learn that the important libel *Whitakers* vs. *Freeman and others*, ntinued till the next Term, on the of the Defendants."

nformant, to say the least, was ve- rect.—There are *two* suits brought, "Whitakers," but by *Whitaker*, Freeman and others. *It is not true* her of the causes was continued "on ion of the Defendants." On the first the Term the Plaintiff's Counsel the Court for leave to amend his de- ons, which was granted; on a subse- day the Counsel on both sides continu- causes by consent. The granting of or to the Plaintiff's Counsel, confer- the Defendants, of course, the right tinuing the causes if they chose it; number of their depositions, said to y important, were not transmitted to rt in time, owing to the negligence Magistrate who took them; yet the dants did not move for a continuance; s any motion made on their behalf, at of putting the Plaintiff under a rule security, by the next Court, for the prosecution of one of the suits, in which he had given none, or the suit to be dismissed. This was granted by the Court. You will please give this a place in your paper.

A Friend to Truth.

19th November, 1825.

[We acknowledge our obligation to our correspondent at Raleigh, for a correction of errors which we should have availed ourselves of the first opportunity of correcting without his aid. We give him credit, also, for the *Charity* which would insinuate that our informant was more than "very incorrect," in the information given to us; and assure him that no "Friend to Truth" is more incapable of wilful misrepresentation than the one from whom we derived our information; and who stated to us, at the same time, that he was not in Court when the said motion was made, but he understood in Raleigh that such a disposition had been made of the matter. The annunciation in Court of the continuance, being made by the Counsel of the Defendants, probably gave rise to a supposition that the continuance was on a *motion* by that Counsel.

The other errors noticed by our correspondent, were entirely our own, and arose from our never having felt sufficient interest in the subject to inquire into all the particulars.]

We publish the following at the earnest solicitation of a gentleman of Camden, who vouches for its correctness.

CAMDEN, *Nov.* 19, 1825.

TRIAL OF LEWIS CIPLES.

On Wednesday last came on for trial, before the Court of General Sessions holden for this place, the case of the State against Lewis Ciples, charged with the murder of John Adamson. The defence set up by the prisoner was, that he was by marriage the uncle of the deceased. That from a tender age the deceased had from time to time lived in the family of the prisoner, and made it his home when disposed to do so; and had uniformly been treated by Ciples and his wife with the most parental tenderness. That they felt for the deceased, on all occasions, the most affectionate solicitude. That for upwards of two years last past, the deceased, laboring under partial derangement, had conceived towards all his family, but particularly towards Ciples, the most deadly hatred. That in some of the paroxisms of this disease, he evinced himself capable of the most desperate acts. That an attempt was made during this period to institute proceedings against him as a lunatic, which failed of success. That those who could have proved his partial derangement were unwilling to testify as to the fact, apprehending their life to be in danger if the attempt failed; Adamson having declared his determination to shoot any man who should utter such an expression against him. That, as an evidence of his temper on this subject, he rode from Camden to his plantation, a distance of two and a half miles, and returned with his double barrel gun, to shoot a gentleman who had, in order to extricate him from a quarrel, stated that he was deranged. That he went to the Bank, where this gentleman was, but could not see him. That in order to pacify him, the charge had to be formally denied. That within the last two years the deceased had frequently and openly declared his determination to kill the prisoner. That he had bought fire-arms, and avowed as a purpose of his buying them, that he intended to kill the prisoner with them. That in the Summer of 1824, the prisoner spending his Summer at the north with his wife, the deceased sought him from city to city, to execute his design upon him. That the prisoner avoided, as much as possible, affording him the opportunity. That he denied himself public amusements, when Adamson was in the same town, and during all this time of trial he never uttered an unkind expression against him. That very shortly before Adamson's death, being at the north, he avowed his determination of returning home to kill Ciples. That he arrived in Camden in the Saturday night's stage, and on Monday morning by sun-rise galloped up to Ciples's house, with a double barrel gun in his hand, his countenance expressing great anger. Fortunately, Ciples, being indisposed, had not risen, and therefore the deceased did not see him. Ciples summoned some of his most judicious friends to advise what he was to do. It was their opinion that binding the deceased over to the peace could afford him no protection, as he could give bail, and it would only add to the irritation. That it would be impossible to succeed in proceedings against him as a lunatic, as some would prove his sanity, and those who were convinced of his partial insanity could not be induced to testify, for every one believed that a failure would endanger the life of all who should give evidence against him. They therefore advised him to arm himself and stand on the defensive; that a bold attitude was his only means of protection against an attack, and of safety if attacked.

On the next day, the prisoner being armed with a double barrel gun, and in the pursuit of his lawful business, in passing by the road which leads from the deceased's residence towards Camden, saw him coming down the road in his Sulkey. It was a straight broad road, cut through the woods. The deceased had left word on the day before at the prisoner's House that he must see him at the plantation of Wm. Adamson. The prisoner had the charge of this plantation, as the guardian of Wm. Adamson, and was on the road going there when he saw the deceased coming down the road. He therefore turned off the road he was in, into the road that deceased was coming down, in order to see him, and, if possible, to bring him to a parley with the strong hope that he might be able to revive in him the former kind feelings he once cherished towards the prisoner. The prisoner dismounted, gave his horse to his servant, and took his stand by the side of the road. He was in an attitude to defend himself, having prudently cocked both locks of his gun, for he was a feeble, slender man, and the deceased very athletic and powerful. The deceased approached within about ten or twelve yards without seeing him, when he was accosted by the prisoner. As soon as the deceased saw him, he uttered a violent oath, leaped from his Sulkey, and rushed upon him with the greatest fury. The prisoner, perceiving his imminent danger, fired one barrel, with a view to shoot him in the shoulder, and thereby disable him. Having missed his aim, the deceased in an instant had hold of the gun, and in the struggle for it the other barrel fired, and inflicted the mortal wound. In the agitation of the occasion, the prisoner was insensible of pulling the trigger. Such was the superior strength of the deceased, that he overcame the prisoner, who had to call his servant to assist in extricating him, when he then defended himself by striking with his gun. He did not known that he had inflicted a mortal wound. The deceased mounted the horse which his servant had rode, and returned back about half a mile before he fell.

Before the mind of the deceased became diseased, he was mild, amiable, and modest, and inclined to be religious.

The examination of the witnesses consumed the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, the Court sitting each day until several hours after candle light.

On Friday the Court met to hear the arguments, as well on the part of the state as of the accused.

The Jury, immediately after being formed, stated to the Court that they had made up their opinion, and did not wish to hear argument. The Counsel, upon this declaration, declined to argue the case. The Jury, after a short, but luminous charge from Judge Gannt, who presided, retired, and in about three minutes returned a Verdict of *"Not Guilty."*

DIED,

In this town, on the 16th inst. John Richards, son of Mr. Barnum Beach, in the 5th year of his age.

At his residence in Wake Forest, on the 14th inst. Samuel Alston, Esq. the Senator elect from Wake County to the Legislature of the State.

In Anson county, after a short illness Chas. Hunt, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

French Brig L'aimable Celeste, Jourdan, Havanna.
British Schr. Francis, Eversdale, St. Vincents.
American Schr. Adams, West, New York.
Schr. Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston.
Sloop Rapid, Cooper, Baltimore.

CLEARED,

French Ship Jeanne Pierre, Danett, Guadaloupe.
Am. Brig Spartan, Drinkwater, St. Croix.
Brig Betsey, Briggs, Gaudaloupe.
Schr. Ontario, Faunce, Boston.
Schr. Golden Age, Ellis, St. Domingo.
Schr. Superior, Howes, Charleston.

North Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of Subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post Master who will forward them. The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to do it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42.

☞ The Editors of the Catawba Journal, Western Carolinian, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Milton Gazette, Newbern Sentinel, and Wilmington Recorder, are respectfully requested to publish the above *once*.

B. OLIVER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THE Subscriber having connected himself with McCAULEY & COCHRAN, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of *B. OLIVER & CO.* for the purpose of carrying on extensively in this place the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and to that end have purchased, and is now receiving, at their Store a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Purchased principally for Cash, in Philadelphia and New York, on the best terms, which will enable them to sell here at reduced prices. They therefore invite the public in general, and country dealers in particular, to call and examine their Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist, in part, of the following Articles:

Common, fine, and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers
Blue, mixed, striped, & Safford fine blue Satinetts
Caroline and Circassian Plaids
Point and Rose Blankets
Flannels and Baize
A large lot of Negro Clothing
Plain and figured Bombazetts, of different colors
Gentlemen's Camlet and Plaid Cloaks, ready made
Ladies' Circassian do do
Corduroy and Bang-up Cords
Casimere Shawls and Points
Merino Shawls and Points
Canton and Mandarin Crapes and Robes
Italian Crapes, of different colors
Levantine, Sarsenet, Persian, and Italian Silks
Black and shaded Gros de Naples
Black figured Gros de Ta.
Barege, Love, Damask, Mandarin, Fancy Plaid, and other Handkerchiefs
Bandana, Silk, children's Chappa, English, and German Flag Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvets and Satins
Merseilles, Swansdown, Patriotic Eagle, and other Vestings
French, Grecian, Power Loom, Super Fancy Scarlet and Bolivar Stripe Prints
Tamboured, Loom sewed, plain and figured Mull and Jaconet Muslins
Plain and figured Book and Cambric Mull and Swiss Muslins
Cotton, Worsted, and Silk Hosiery
Waist, Lutestring, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured Satin Ribbons
Swiss and Mull Muslin Robes, bordered and richly flounced
Long Lawn, Thread, and Imitation Cambric
Curls, Head Ornaments, Wreaths, and Artificial Flowers
Irish Linen, Diaper, and Steam Loom Shirtings
Holland Buckram and Paddings
Bolivar Silk Stripe, a new and elegant article
Men's Beaver, Buck, and Woodstock Gloves
Ladies' Kid York tan, black and white Silk do.
Tortoise tuck and side Combs
Mock tuck, long, and side do.
Brown & bleached Sea Island Shirting & Sheetings
Domestic Plaid, Ginghams, and Bed Tickings
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets
Men's common and Beaver Hats
Do. black and white Wool do.
Men's coarse Brogans, Monroe, Cordevan, and Wax calf skin Shoes and Shoetees
Ladies' Leather, Seal Skin, Morocco, Prunel, and Valencia Shoes and Pumps
Whitemore's Cotton and Wool Cards
Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

Coffee & Sugar. Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea.
Pepper, Ginger, and Spice.
American and Swedish Iron, and Share Moulds
American and English Blistered Steel
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12
Cut Nails. Dupont's Gunpowder
Spanish Brown. White and Red Lead.
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Alum, Starch, and Nutmegs
Country and Holland Gin, and French Brandy

Together with a large assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, & Hollow Ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-tf

Negro Boy for Sale,

AGED about 23 years—likely—a complete gentleman's servant—an excellent carriage driver; and something of a carpenter. Inquire of the Editor.

Nov. 23, 1825—42-4t

At Auction.

WILL positively be sold, on Monday the 12th December next, for Cash, that valuable TENEMENT, next door to the Store of John Waddill, a little below the Cape Fear Bank, the property of BROADFOOT & COCHRAN; an excellent Stand, and at present occupied by A. Turner as a Grocery Store.

JNO. M. DOBBIN, Agent.
WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22—42-3t

Books at Auction.

ON Wednesday (this) Evening, at early candle light, will be sold,

500 *Volumes of new and second hand BOOKS*, Comprising a very general collection. Sale positive.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-1t

Gun Powder.

Rogers' *Orange* Gun Powder of N. Y.

THIS Article, acknowledged to be superior, wherever it is known, is manufactured on new and improved principles, as conspicuously appears from an Orange *stain* thrown out on its ignition, a peculiarity possessed by no other Powder, strongly indicating the absence of all Alkalis, and rendering it well adapted to resist the effects of a salt or humid atmosphere.

It is *warranted* to possess the greatest degree of strength and quickness, and to contain only about one fourth of the quantity of residuum, or incombustible matter, which is found in the best English Powder.

It may be had by the quantity, single keg, or at retail, from

J. & S. BIRDSALL, Agents.
Fayetteville.

Experiments having been made of this Powder by one of the first Chemists and Engineers in this country, who found it to possess all the qualities above described, and whose certificate is in the hands of the Agents—Purchasers not satisfied after making trial of the Powder will have their money returned with the expense of transportation.

J. & S. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-9t.

Brilliant Distribution of Prizes!

ALLENS' OFFICE, Baltimore, November 9, 1825.

Drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

No. †11258					the great capital prize of	$30,000
†38010					do	10,000
34992					do	5,000
†26539	781	5934	14419	19718	prizes of	1,000
†17234	7069	32033	8418	23027		
†24614	16530					
†32676	3527					
†34764	36260				prizes of	
†38720	25488					
†39854	14654					
†12568	13227	13896	10753			
†12269	21472	16407	10591			
†27312	33523	12629				
†34287	33695	8734			prizes of	100
†38046	19246	1359				
†38012	34629	4186				
†39260	18179	9742				
†37672	962	23119	44438			
†21353	20588	25696	17881			
†38949	3104	29701	19542			
†39506	3846	28603	13572			
†27614	2541	15670	15701			
†17224	3433	18094	21009			
†24601	4668	21057	20588			
†18780	3107	31204	21353		prizes of	50
†28365	8653	31656	23923			
†37314	12104	34954	24126			
†30993	11787	35932	30634			
†32887	14743	37071	33343			
†17203	14031	38592				
†12567	19724	1423				
†34298	34739	4266				
†34943	37482	9530				

100 prizes of - - - - - - 20
200 do of - - - - - - 10
400 do of - - - - - - 5
20000 do of - - - - - - 4

☞ All marked thus (†) sold at ALLENS' OFFICE, where the *Cash* is ready for the same as soon as presented.

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES:
ALL IN ONE DAY.
SECOND CONSOLIDATED

Grand State Lottery of Md.

By an improved mode of Drawing, and to be drawn under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Lotteries,

On the 15th of February next.

Highest Prize $100,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	prize of $100,000	is $100,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
15	1,000	15,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
500	12	6,000
10,500	10	105,000
35,500 Tickets.		$308,000

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of ten dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 prizes of Ten Dollars will be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers from the wheel of *different* terminations.

To illustrate which, suppose 13,562—8,365 and 29,868 to be the first drawn numbers, then every Ticket in the Lottery ending with the figures 2—5 and 8 will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars.—A ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also. Every prize payable in *CASH*, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Allens'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 Market street, Baltimore.

Where in the last State Lottery were sold *both* the Capital Prizes, No. 11,258, $30,000, and 38,010, $10,000—and in *late* State Lotteries the $20,000 and the $10,000—and in a former State Lottery the great prize of $100,000—and where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

☞ Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to. Address

S. & M. ALLEN & CO. Baltimore.

November 15, 1825—42tf

Notice.

ON the 20th day of December next will be sold, at Public Auction, under the Town House in Fayetteville, a valuable

Negro Woman and Five Children,

The property of the late Thomas O. Davis. Terms of sale—Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES ALVES.

November 19, 1825—48-tds

Negroes for Sale.

A Likely Negro Woman and four Children, the three eldest Boys, would be disposed of for Cash or Negotiable paper. Inquire of

J. W. COCHRAN.

Nov. 19, 1825—42-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

ON Monday the sixteenth day of January next, will be sold, at Public Auction, without reserve, in the Town of Cheraw, *TWO HOUSES and LOTS*, in said Town, viz: part of Lot No. 2, lying on Front street, containing fifty-two feet front, running back the whole width, 300 feet, uniting with 50 feet which fronts on Church street, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House, with three rooms below stairs, handsomely finished, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, and an excellent Well of Water; this is a good stand for business, and well worthy the attention of those who wish to locate themselves in Cheraw.

Also, that well situated Store

House and Lot on Market street, containing fifty feet front, back one hundred and fifty feet; the improvements are a neat well finished Store House, thirty four feet long and twenty two wide, a neat Counting Room, a Shed thirty-four feet by twelve wide, a Cotton Shed and Ware Room, all in complete order and new. The terms of sale will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale. The titles to this property are undoubted, the same being conveyed to me in trust by James Townes, of Fayetteville, for certain purposes therein expressed.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Trustee.*

November 15, 1825—42-tds

A Tanner.

THE Snbscriber having declined the Tanning Business, offers for sale, for cash, or on a liberal credit, a young and valuable workman, about 28 years old, and one of the first rate.

W. F. LEAK.

Rockingham, Richmond c'ty, N. C.
Nov. 11—42-tJ1

New and Magnificent Scheme!

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, November 11th, 1825.

WE have the pleasure to present the handsomest and comparatively most brilliant Scheme, ever offered to the public.—The price of tickets only TEN DOLLARS, with the Capital Prize of the immense magnitude of *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.* The manner of Drawing, it will be noticed, is under another of the specifications of the Improved Mode, secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the United States of America; and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the *Governor* and *Council.*

Tickets only Ten Dollars!

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 DOLLARS!

THE NEXT

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland, the whole to be be completed

IN ONE DAY,

On Wednesday, the 15th Feb. next.

$100,000 Highest Prize.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	prize of 100,000	is	100,000
1	30,000		30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
15	1,000		15,000
10	500		5,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
100	20		2,000
500	12		6,000
10500	10		105,000
11280 PRIZES.			$308,000

Every Prize subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent.—and payable sixty days after the Drawing, but for which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the *CASH* can be had the *MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN*

Mode of Drawing:—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the Prizes *above* the denomination of $10, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 Prizes of $10, will be awarded to the Tickets, the Numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the Three first drawn Numbers from the wheel of *different* denominations.

To illustrate which, suppose that 13,562 be the first drawn number, then every ticket in the Lottery ending with the figure 2, will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars—then suppose that No. 8,365 be the next drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets ending with 5, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each—and in like manner, suppose that No. 29,368 be the third drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets in the scheme ending with figure 8, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each.

This mode of drawing will permit the whole Lottery to be completed at *ONE DRAWING*—and a Ticket drawing a superior Prize *will not be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

Cohen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114 Market street, Baltimore.

Where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars, 3 of 50,000 Dollars, 5 of 40,000 Dollars, 5 of 30,000 Dollars, 12 of 20,000 Dollars, 17 of 10,000 Dollars, 32 of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. &c. AND WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

** COHEN'S "*Gazette and Lottery Register*," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, November, 1825.—42-3t.

POETRY.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

We met as if we ne'er had met
In joy or grief before;
O! there are hearts that soon forget,
And love that soon is o'er!

We met—but not a smile was lit
In her averted eye;
O! why then should I treasure yet
The smiles of days gone by?

We met—but not a wandering thought
Was in her mind of me;
O! ye are all too dearly bought,
Ye joys of memory!

We met—but no kind hand clasped mine
In thrilling hope and fear!
O! even the flowers that closest twine
Misfortune's blasts will scar.

The time has been when I have dreamt
Of other life than this—
When I have pictured days exempt
From all save raptured bliss.

And every change of good or ill
With thee I hoped to share;
Be still, my beating heart, be still,
These skies were all too fair.

We met as if we ne'er had met
In joy or grief before;
O! there are hearts that soon forget,
And love that soon is o'er!

Fayetteville Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER is wanted in this institution, well qualified to instruct youths of both sexes in all the branches of an English and Classical Education, and to prepare young men for entrance into the Junior Class of any College in the Union. His moral character, and qualifications for teaching the Greek and Latin Classics, must be undoubted.

It is the design of the Trustees to contract with a Gentleman who will take upon himself the sole management and responsibility of the School, comprehending both departments, Male and Female, supply the same with Teachers of his own choice, and furnish every other necessary; in consideration of which he will be entitled to regulate the price of tuition, and to receive all the emoluments derived from it.

This plan is recommended by the experience, that salary employments do not stimulate to that industry and zeal, which are necessary to the successful progress and reputation of a large School, and has its foundation in that principle of self love, which prompts the exertions most where interest lies, by identifying the interest of the Teacher with the character of the School, thus affording to the public the surest guaranty of having their children faithfully taught.

The Academy lot and buildings are situated in a very pleasant part of the town, on one of the principal streets, and in the neighbourhood of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The lot is large, and well shaded in the front yard, which communicates with the street over a stile: The main building and wing are three stories high, with a double Portico in front, and is surmounted with a beautiful Belfry—the length and breadth of the main building is about 65 by 45 feet, divided into large apartments, separated by large halls or passages through the centre.

They are sufficiently capacious to accommodate a School of 200 scholars and a family, and the lot is supplied from a Hydrant in the front yard with good and wholesome water.

Few prospects can be more inviting than the present, to a married gentleman with a family, qualified to assist in the School, or capable of taking boarders, (and such a person the Trustees would greatly prefer,) for it combines the advantages of two-fold profits, to be derived from teaching and boarding children from abroad. And when it is known that this Academy is situated in a town with a population of 3600 souls, and that there is no Academy within 60 miles of it, in which the higher branches of learning are taught, the striking advantages of this offer cannot fail to make a strong appeal to the interest and enterprise of the first talents in the country devoted from necessity to the vocations of literature.

The Trustees will lease the buildings, lot, &c. from the first day of January next; (when the present lease expires) for one year; after which they will extend the term to any number of years the contracting parties can agree upon.

Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the subscribers at this place.

LOUIS D. HENRY, } *Committee.*
JNO. W. WRIGHT, }

Fayetteville, August 10, 1825—40-3t

Hay Mount School.

THE Third Quarter commenced on Monday last. Having engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1825—35-tf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE *PLANTATION*, on the East side of Cape Fear river, opposite the town of Fayetteville, on the Stage road leading to Raleigh, two and an half miles above Clarendon Bridge.—This tract contains three hundred and ninety eight acres, with a good Saw and Grist Mill on the same; the Grist Mill commands a large range of custom. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. Any person disposed to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to Merrit Sedberry in Fayetteville, or Joseph J. Brooks in Chatham county. A great bargain will be given in this Land. JOSEPH J. BROOKS.

September 28, 1825—34-t25D

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Bank Stock for Sale.

BEING about to remove from the State, I offer for Sale, 83 Share State Bank Stock, and 81 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, September 27, 1825—34tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—10[illegible]tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE Mails of the United States, of the 18th and 25th July, from Charleston to Fayetteville, and of the 23rd from Fayetteville to Charleston have been robbed. The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as shall lead to a discovery and conviction of the perpetrator. Two individuals are in confinement under circumstances calculated to excite a strong suspicion of their guilt. A considerable sum of money has been found in the possession of one of them. Any person who may have sent money or other valuable papers by either of the above mentioned Mails, will please forward a description of the same to this Office, as early as may be convenient. JOHN MAC RAE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1825—27-tf

David Stephenson

HAS removed to the Store, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Snively & Co. on Hay Street, opposite the Layfayette Hotel.

September 14.—32tf

Williams & Fenn

HAVE removed to the Store, lately occupied by David Stephenson, on Person Street, a few doors west of the Cape Fear Bank.

September 14 —32tf

James Kyle

HAS received, by the late arrivals from N. York, a large and general assortment of new and elegant GOODS, among which are,

Rich Shaded and figured Gros de Naples Silks
Do plain do do
Superior black Nankin Crape
Do do Canton do
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes
Mandarin Crapes, black and coloured
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Merino square and long Shawls, some very superior
Cassimere Shawls and Points
7-8 and 4 4 Irish Linen, in half and whole pieces
Blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Superior Shaded Calico, and common do.
Gimps, Frogs and Daisey Buttons
Superior Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs
3-4 4-4 5-4 & 6 4 bleached & unbleached Domestic
Plaid and Camlet Cloaks, for Ladies and Gentlemen

With many other articles in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, HARDWARE, & QUEENSWARE line, all of which are offered at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—tf

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

June 15—19-tf

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

July 12—23-tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Horne's Introduction.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing this valuable work at the subscription price, $12, are advised that a call at this office within a few days will ensure it to them; but, as it will no doubt be published very soon, they will be unable to obtain it for less than $16, if they neglect to subscribe.

July 5, 1825.

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825 —11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SGUAR,

in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. John McArn, on Person Street, a few doors East of the Cape-Fear Bank, and directly opposite to Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale at reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles and Bridles, plated and common Harness; together with a general assortment in his line, either at Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country, shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—26tf

J. P. & John Lippitt

Offer for Sale,

1500 Bushels Salt
75 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
125 bags Coffee
20 hhds. Molasses
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 bags Pepper
10 bags Spice
15 bags Ginger
20 tons Iron
150 kegs cut Nails [illegible] Brads
German Blistered [illegible] Cast Steel
Cotton and Wool Cards
Wool Machine Cards
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, and other Dye Stuffs
As usual, an assortment of Patent Medicines and Paints, dry and in Oil.

October 26—38-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*, which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance.

H. G. NELSON.

Oct. 26th.—38-tf.

Leather and Shoe Store.

At the Sign of the big Boot and Shoe, in Market Square.

THE Subscriber is now opening his Fall Supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*. Having made arrangements with some of the best Manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia, for regular supplies of Retail Work, he will warrant the same to be of the first quality, as to materials and workmanship.

Men's fine Wellington Boots, Philadelphia made.
Do do Shoetees and Shoes, do calf.
Ladies' New York city made Morocco, Seal Skin, and Stuff Boots and Shoes.

Together with every other kind necessary to constitute a complete assortment.

With the above he has connected

The Leather Business,

And will keep constantly on hand, the various kinds of Leather most in demand.

A few doz. superior Calf Skin.
Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Men's Castor, Imitation Beaver, Roram, and Wool HATS.
Brushes, of various descriptions.
Black Varnish, Liquid & Paste Blacking, &c. &c.

The above articles are offered, at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash only.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Oct. 26—38-6t

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT,

stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

To Rent,

THREE BRICK STORES, on the north side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. They have all excellent Cellars, and are most advantageously situated for Mercantile business. Convenient Warehouses may also be had.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, September 14.—32-eo4t

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C. a Negro Man who calls his name *MADISON*. He says he belongs to William Barnett, of Chester District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to the law in such case made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISY, *Jailer.*

October 18, 1825—38-tf

Map of North Carolina.

THIS desirable Work, which has been unavoidably delayed, is now progressing, and will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing winter. Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake the correction of the Maps of their respective counties, and who have not yet found it convenient to do so, are respectfully solicited to give the matter a moment of their attention as soon as may be convenient.

From the specimens of correctness which those Maps that have been received in most instances afford, the public may be assured that a more correct Map of the State will be obtained by the means pursued than by any other that could have been adopted. In many instances entire Maps of the different counties have been made out with great labour, and no doubt with as much accuracy.

To those gentlemen from whom the corrected Maps have been received, the subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—33tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—[illegible]

FALL GOODS.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE just received, and are now opening, an *Extensive Assortment* of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, either at wholesale or retail. Among the assortment are,

Extra Super London blue, black, and fashionable olive Cloths.
Do do black and blue Cassimeres.
Fine and common Cloths, all colours.
Double milled drab Great Coating.
Do do Lionskin do.
Sattinets, blue, black, and Oxford mixed.
Vestings, Toilanett, Swansdown, and Silk.
Flannels, white, red, green, and yellow.
Do Figured scarlet Pelise.
Baizes, Green Bocking and Drapery, 5-4 to 7-4
Blankets, Rose and Point
Bombazetts, plain and figured, all colours
Black Bombazine, 5-8 and 3-4, super super
Linseys, 5-4, high coloured stripes.

Hosiery: Lambs' Wool, gentlemen's white & col'd; Do do half hose; Worsted, gentlemen's and ladies' black white and coloured; Cotton do do do

Shawls: Cassimere, plain and printed, all colours; Prussian and Braganza do; Merino and Canton Crape; Cotton and imitation 4-4 to 8-4

Cashmere Long Shawls
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4, Table
Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Steam Loom
Cambrics and Jaconetts, plain, figured and checked
Calicoes: common and superfine, new patterns; Furniture do do
Mourning and London Prints do
Muslins, mull mull, book and Swiss, fig'd and plain
Laces, Thread and Bobinett
Lace Veils and Edgings

Crapes: Black Canton and Nankin; Do and white Italian; Do Hat do

Silks: India Taffetas, black, blue and green; Do Sarsnets and Levantines, black; Italian and Gros de Naples do; Do do figured do; Do white and ombre Shades, all colours

Ribbons: plain Taffetas and Satin, all colours; elegant feathered Scio do

Silk Hosiery, gentlemen's and ladies black & white

Gloves: Ladies' Kid, Silk and Beaver; Gent'n's Beaver, Woodstock and Buckskin

Furniture Fringes
Shell Combs, large and small
Imitation do. and Ivory
Cravats, black silk, plain and figured
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs
Silk Hkfs, Ladies' fancy and black crape
Clothes and hair Brushes
Ticklinburgs, Osnaburgs and Duck
200 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings, brown and bleached, 3-4 to 4-4
Sheetings, do do 4-4 to 6-4
Plaids and Indigo Checks
Cotton and Wool Cards, Whittimore's genuine
Hats, fine and coarse.

GROCERIES.

Imperial and Gunpowder } TEA.
Hyson and Young Hyson }
Pepper and Spice
London Mustard
Indigo and Salt Petre
Bunch Raisins, in half boxes.

LIQUORS.

Cogniac or French Brandy
Holland Gin
Madeira, L. P. old } WINES.
Do. Sicily do
Teneriffe do
Malaga do
Old Port, in bottles

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1825—37-tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Daboll's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nurscry Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Shrevelli Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan's Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of
CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.
Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1825—[illegible]tf

Tanner & Currier

A N experienced Workman, well recommended for sobriety and receive liberal wages.

Oct. 4—35-tf Apply at

Stage to Charles

THE Mail Stage for Charleston Post Office in this place on the 2d, 4th, 6th, inst. at 4 o'clock, on alternate days throughout the

THE
Fayetteville, October 1, 1825—

Managers' Office

(By authority of the State of

SPLENDID LOTTE

To be drawn in the City of New York
January, 1826,
And finished in 5 minutes

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS
Each Ticket having 3 Numbers

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTIRE,

SCHEME
OF THE
New York State Literature
CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1 prize of		$100,000
1	-	50,000
1	-	20,000
1	-	10,000
2	-	5,000
4	-	2,500
10	-	2,000
39	-	1,000
78	-	500
468	-	100
4,446	-	50

5,051 Prizes,
9,139 Blanks.

Less than Two Blanks to a

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole ..... $50 | Quarter
Half ..... 25 | Eighth

This is the most magnificent Scheme been offered for the patronage of the tery adventure in America. The Tickets, and the unexampled demand sufficient warrant, that there will not left, for weeks before the day fixed and that the price of Tickets will dollars.

☞ Gentlemen are therefore early in their application, as all mailed before the rise will be entitled at the present rates.

*** Notes of the Bank of the its Branches, and, generally, the that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, large Cities, and Prize Tickets payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as for all remittances.

YATES & M'I

Thirty Dollars Re

RANAWAY from the subscriber county, N. C. while on his dence in Alabama, on the morning three Negro Men, named *LUKE, BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, pauling hat, yellow mixed jacket, black waistcoat and blue

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of inches high, wore a fur hat, much ed northern homespun short jacket, homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years or 8 inches high; speaks quick, short jacket, check shirt, blue

The above reward will be given hension of those negroes, and their jail, so that the subscriber may dollars will be given for securing

Any information respecting them ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery,

August 29, 1825—30tf

Land for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale of Land, lying on the northeast Fear river, 15 miles above Fayetteville, below Averasborough, near an on Silver Run. The tract, part of mediately on the river and is extends from the river across the fording a good situation for building land (about 60 acres) is cleared, &c. cultivated on it.

For terms of sale apply to E. J. Hale ville, or to the Subscriber in Raleigh.

J. H.

Oct. 19—37-tf

Factorage and Commission Business.

THE subscriber tenders his services and the public in general, as a for the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, ticles of Country Produce as are ville for Market, and for the purchase generally.

He will invest the proceeds of any made, without Commission, in cription that may be ordered, or same as he may be directed, paying ticular attention to the orders of that respect.

Having convenient Warehouses for Produce or Merchandise, he will ship, or forward any Produce or be committed to his charge for either poses.

He promises prompt and strict orders and interest of his employers, charge for Commission shall be

JOSEPH

Fayetteville, N. C. 14th Sept. 1825—

Just received and for

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead,

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office
And at the Post Office